THE DISPATCH is the best advertising

medium in Western Pennsylvania. Try it.

PITTSBURG. MONDAY,

OCTOBER 21.

From London, Ont.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

from Canadian justice, whose name is Amos

Withrow, and whose downfall may be at-

tributed to the fascinations of woman, wine

and the turf. Young Withrow belonged to

fascinating influences of wine and women

and promised to reform.

A few days later further forgeries were

discovered, followed by the announcement that he had cleared out from Montreal, leav-

THE CZAR TO BLAME

His Subjects' Grievances.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Kennau lectured on Siberia to-night. On

his arrival here he was interviewed by a

reporter, and among other things said: "I

have every reason to believe that my articles

in The Century are read by the Czar. The

Czar's power is not absolute to correct the

Czar's power is not absolute to correct and evils I have described, but he could do much to improve matters. What I blame him for chiefly is his entire lack of any effort or inclination to find out for himself the condition of things in his empire.

He receives all his information second-hand from his ministers and has but an indefinite

idea of the condition of things. He has within sight of his palace, only half a mile

within sight of his palace, only half a mile away across the Neva, a prison where are constantly confined large numbers of political prisoners. It would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for him to go over there once in awhile and talk to those men, and try to find out what grievance they had to make them desperate enough to attempt such things as the blowing up of the winter palace and the destruction of railway trains upon which the Cxar was supposed to be traveling.

Reading Railroad Company will con-

tinne about a dozen of its lesser collieries in

idleness for a short time, and in the mean time much-needed repairs will be made.

TWO PURSE GRABBERS GRABBED.

New York Policemon Succeed In Catching

Couple of Scamps.

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1

NEW YORK, October 20 .- Miss Ida Dare

who was playing at the Windsor Theater

last week in "The Spider and the Flv," wa

robbed in front of 62 Bowery, after the

matinee Saturday, of \$11, which she was carrying in a reticule. The man crowded her to the edge of the walk, grabbed the money and started up the Bowery. Police-

man Herbolschieman captured the man after a short chase. At the Essex Market Police Court, this morning, be said that his name was Frank Day. The officer said that Day threw away two 85 bills and a \$1 bill

bay threw away two 50 bills and a 51 bill when he saw that he was pursued. Day was held for examination.

William Richardson, the ex-convict who snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Elizabeth Daiy, of 187 East Seventy-first street, on Saturday, was remanded in the Harlem

GOVERNOR FORAKER BETTER.

His Condition is Now Pronounced Favorable

by His Physicians.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, October 20.-Governor For-

aker was in a critical condition yesterday

from bowel complaint, but the facts were

not given to the public. He was threatened with peritonitis, but the danger point was passed last night. He came home Thurs-day and has not been out of the house

His engagements in the campaign for sev-

eral days have been cancelled. At 10 o'clock to-night his condition was pro-

SHIPTED HIS BASE.

A Mutilator of Fine Cattle Transfers His

Scene of Operations.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

has been mutilating cattle near here has

transferred his base of operations to York

township. This morning Farmer Anderson Miller, on going into his stall, found that the tail of a valuable Alderney cow had been entirely cut off and hung beside the poor animal, which had nearly bled to death.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM

One More Death Charged Up to the Cincin-

nati Incline Accident.

CINCINNATI, October 20 .- Mrs. Agnes

Hochstetter, one of the victims of the Mount

Auburn incline plane accident, last Tues-

day, died at the Cincinnati Hospital to-day

of injuries by the crash of the car at the bottom of the incline. Miss Lillie Oskamp and Mr. Joseph Mc-

Fadden, who were also injured, are doing well to-night with a fair and much im-proved prospect of recovery.

HANOVER, October 20 .- The fiend who

traveling.

LEWISTON, ME., October 20 .- George

For Not Personally Investigating Son

oue of the best families in Woodstock and

OTTAWA, ONT., October 20 .- New York

ce more affords an asylum for a refugee

He Protests Against the Insinuations Advanced by Secretary Noble.

BUSSEY IS ALONE TO BLAME

For All of the Trouble Caused in the Bureau of Pensions.

SOME OF THE DEMOCRATIC DECISIONS

Asserted to be More Favorable to the Soldler Than Those of the Present Administration-The Late Commissioner Did His Whole Duty to the Country and His Party-His Letter to the Head of the Department Made Public-Only a Question of Law-The Report of the Committee Which Investigated the Affairs of the

the Pension Bureau to the public. He obespecially to the alleged insinuations, conveyed by Secretary Noble. The claim is the law, made that General Bussey was responsible Commissioner with his official chief is

WASHINGTON, October 20. - Corporal Tanner, late Commissioner of Pensions, bas | much read the correspondence given to the public by Secretary Noble, and has now made a statement in his own behalf. "I object," he says, "to the construction that I defied Secretary Noble on the subject of rerating, or on the question of dominant authority in the administration of the Pension Bureau.

"I did submit to him in an unofficial letter, a question which arose in my mind, as to whether the power to put to the test a pension which might be under suspicion of gation, proved to be the case of a resident of having been granted in excess rested in the hands of the Secretary, or of the Commissioner, and I quoted to him the section of the revised statutes which had

RAISED THAT QUESTION

in my mind; but in submitting that question to the Secretary for his decision, I did it in the most courteous and respectful manner o' which I was capable. In order that there may be no further misconception of my action, I quote my letter in full: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1889. (Unofficial.)

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. MY DEAR SIR-In continuance of the con ion had in the Interview I solicited day versation had in the interview I sometied day before yesterday, I desire to say to you—and I put it before you as an evidence of my absolute good faith in this matter—that upon looking into the law bearing upon the duti s and now ers of the Commissioner of Pensions I find that which, I confess, surprises me, viz: That if I am capable of properly construing the plain letter of the law, while the Secretary of the Interior has the power to

REVERSE THE DECISION of the Commissioner of Pensions on appeal by

a claimant against whom the Commissioner has decided; on the other hand if, for any reason, it be held that the claimant has been granted too much pension, the Commissioner himself is the only person who has the power to call a halt and reduce the pension.

I confess it strikes me as a manifest incongruity. It should be remedied at the next session of Congress, and I call your attention to it

now for the purpose of dealing with the ten cases of claimants who hold positions in this office, whose claims have been subject of consultation between us. The law I refer to you will find as follows: "Section 3-That section 4.771, 4.772 and 4.773 of the revised statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are hereby repealed; pro-vided that the Commissioner of Pensions shall have the same power as heretofore to order special examination, whenever, in his judg ment, the same may be necessary, and to INCREASE OR REDUCE

the pension according to right and justice; but in no case shall a pension be withdrawn or re-duced, except upon notice to the pensioner, and a hearing upon sworn testimony, except as to the certificate of the examining surgeon. Approved, 1879." I desire to say right here that if you will turn to the section named-and I hope you will-I will accept your construcofficial opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.

If you hold that I have read the law correctly

I want to say to you that I have such regard for my official and personal reputation and the reputation of this bureau that I shall not per-mit those cases to remain as they are at present, but shall order each one of the claimants for medical examination before men whose word upon medical points will be unchallenged when stated, and shall stop at nothing which shall keep all taint of suspicion from the

SOME SUSPICIOUS CASES.

I have already had all other cases of person connected with this office, which have been acted upon since I took charge of it reviewed by three men of long experience in pension matters, which men were selected by the Chief Clerk and the Chief of the Board of Review; and they report that out of 24 cases, one case is broadly open to suspicion and two reason bly so. You can rest assured that those three cases will be probed to the bot-

honorable lifetime smirched in the slightest degree at this period of my existence; and where I may find well-founded reasons for believing that I have been imposed upon and misled, I shall be quick to recommend the conlemnation merited by the parties concerned.

I simply desire to add, furthermore, that since our interview night before last, I have made a comparison of action in these cases with that taken by my predecessors in a similar class of cases, and I find that the comparison is entirely favorable to the present administration. I shall be happy to lay these cases before you at any time when it may suit your convenience.

JAMES TANNER.

A QUESTION OF LAW. "The Honorable Secretary in his letter lay great stress upon Section 4698 of the Revised Statutes in connection with the question of re-rating, which section reads: That except in cases of permanent, specific liability, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for

"It is proper that I should state when I took office as Commissioner I found that, on the question of re-rating, the office was and

by no west informed man, in broad terms declares that, 'If, in any case adjudicated under the act of March 3, 1879, the arrears of pension was not graded according to the pensioner's disability, neither Section 4698 nor any other provision of the law prohibits a readjudication of the case.'

ONE CASE IN POINT.

"This claimant's contention was in part for pension on account of sunstroke, but he made no claim for that disability until 15 ears after his discharge. Mr. Jenks states that, while the presumption from the fact that he made no claim for pension on account of disability from sunstroke until 15 years after his discharge is not in tavor of the view that the disability was great, still the view that the disability was great, still he holds that he should have opportunity to show the extent of his disability during that period since his discharge; and he adds: 'If the evidence should show that for any portion of the time since his discharge he has been disabled in a degree greater than for which he was pensioned, the pension for that period should be increased so as to correspond with the degree of disability.' respond with the degree of disability.

The legal contention I leave to those eminent gentlemen, Secretary Noble and the late Assistant Secretary Jenks. Mr. Jenks' ruling was law throughout the de-partment until it was revoked, and I must say that, in so far as it permits a man who has been disabled in the service of the country to prove that disability and receive the compensation which the law provides, I am in hearty accord with it.

A COMPARISON DRAWN.

Mr. Tanner now presents his side of the dispute concerning the administration of utesso as to make them less liberal to the soldier than did his eminent Democratic predeces sor, the responsibility must rest with him jects to some of the assertions, and more | and I am not willing that while so doing he shall, unchallenged, arraign me as operating without reason and beyond the pale of

"Various statements have been published for all the trouble in the department. A portion of the correspondence of the late which have been acted upon during my incumbency of the Commissionership. The fact is that there were but 33 of them all told, I have been informed that there are nearly 700 soldiers, employes in the Pension Office, so the public can judge as well as I how much foundation there is regarding the point of numbers, for the criticism passed upon the office in that respect. A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

"Suffice it to say, that these four gentlemen, men of long experience in the office and of acknowledged character and capacity, in their report to me on the 24 cases, broadly impeached the correctness of action in one case, whereupon I immediately called for the papers in that case and finding that the re, who was not an employe of the Pension Office.
"Of the 33 cases they reported that three

were simply increase cases and not re-rated cases; that the action taken in two of the others was right in part, and that in one case injustice had been done the pensioner and that he had not been granted enough. Six cases were reported as having been wrongly favored. All the rest were certified to me as absolutely correct.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. "On the 20th of July came notice to me of the fact that the Committee of Investiga-tion had been constituted. When they appeared a day or two afterward, I instructed the chief clerk to place the office and all it contained at their disposal if they desired it. That terminated my association with the Committee of Investigation right at the commencement of its existence.

on Investigation until the afternoon of the day I resigned, when I found it on the table in the White House, and was there told by the President and the Secretary that the re-port contained nothing which in the slightest degree reflected upon my integrity or impeached the honesty of my action as Com-

In regard to the Secretary's assumption of his insubordination, Mr. Tanner presents a letter which he sent to the Secretary on August 5 and in which he expresses regre that they had fallen apart, and attributes the trouble to too little personal communi THE COMMISSIONER'S ATMS.

He says he sincerely desires that their re-lations should be or thorough understanding, confidence and co-operation, and pledges himself to do everything that an officer ought to be asked to do to make them such and to continue them. He had been a soldier in the ranks and knew how neces-sary it was that some one should command and others obey in order to produce the best results. The letter goes on to say: I recognize that I sit in a position where I

results. The letter goes on to say:

I recognize that I sit in a position where I have the opportunity of my life to serve our comrades and our country. I desire to serve them and it to the full extent the law permits and not one iota beyond. I desire to help you make this branch of the administration so popular with the veterans and patriotic people over the country at large that, in the future, there can be no question where the support of the men who served and suffered will be given, However you may judge my act, I can honestly insist that my errors are errors of heart and not of head. I never drew a breath that was disoyal to my country, my party, or my official loyal to my country, my party, or my official superior. I do not propose to commence now.

HIS LAST LETTER. Mr. Tanner said the only comment he

would make was that that letter was never answered, and that it closed communicatio between him and the Secretary.

"I do not," said he, "blame the Secre-tary unduly for the indignities and dis-courtesies I suffered from the department. General Bussey sat at his elbow poisoning his mind, misrepresenting and mi ing my acts and purposes. The fact is, I was not, in the full sense of the term, Comissioner for one continuous week.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Committee Which Investigated the Rerated Cases-Increased Pension Granted on a Difference of Opinion and Without Any Evidence.

WASHINGTON, October 20 .- The report proper, to which Commissioner Tanner in his interview refers, covers a little more than 18 printed pages, and is dated September 5, 1889. It is addressed to "Hon. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior," Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior,"
and is signed by "George Ewing, F. L.
Campbell, H. L. Bruce, Special Board of
Examiners." Accompanying the report,
and made a part of it, are 465 exhibits, repand made a part of it, are 465 exhibits, representing the analysis of that number of cases, each of which, says the report, represents, in theory and practice, a large numher of claims. The board in the repor On the 23d day of July we called upon Com-missioner Tanner, presented a copy of our in-structions, and were informed by him that he was pleased to knew that such investigation was in contemplation, and at once provided room for our occupancy, and offered any othe facilities necessary to aid us in the prosecution of the work.

The report then says that there were no records in the office showing specifically the number of cases which had been rerated during the period suggested in the Assistant Secretary's order, and that until a period commencing September, 1888, the rerated cases were all included in the record among the re-issues for all purposes.

THE CASES IN QUESTION. Commencing, however, with September 1 1888, and continuing through each succeed-ing month, the certificate division has noted

then Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In the case of Charles A. Watson, of the First Regiment of Vermont Infantry, Mr. Jenks, whose ability as a lawyer will be questioned by no west informed man in broad terms by no west informed man in broad terms.

peared that a much larger proportion of the certificates issued prior to that date had been rerated than those issued subsequently.

The report, therefore, covers all cases numbered below 171,000 re-rated during the months of December, 1888, and January February, March, April, May, June and July, 1889. A statement showing the total number of cases re-rated during the eight months specified and also showing that in about 83 per cent of the total number of cases re-rated, the rating extends back to the date of discharge, is given, and the com-ment is made that the statement indicate that there has been

A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in the number of cases rerated from month to month, during this period, which, the re-port says, is indicative of what is apparently an established policy of the bureau, the re-sult of which, if continued, will be to readjudicate and rerate a very large percentage of the cases in the admitted files. The

report continues: The mode of procedure in the majority of cases is about as follows: Pensioners, prompted by the present liberal policy of the bureau, in making an application for increase of pension, also in the same application request a re-rating, giving no specific reasons therefor, but stating generally that they have been rated too low; or this question is considered on an application nis question is considered on an application or increase alone, and in very many cases it i onsidered and action taken without so far a considered and action taken without so tar as the record shows a request having been made for such action on the part of the pensioner. In the process of adjudication, the Board of Review have adopted the following form, of in-dorsement which is generally found upon the briefs as its action: "Re-rating not approved unless manufest injustice has been done in former rating."

briefs as its action: "Re-raing not approved unless manifest injustice has been done in former rating."

After action thus indorsed, the case then passes to the medical division, where the new rate is indorsed on the face brief without, in most cases, assigning any reason why a former rating should be disturbed. The theory or rule which the office claims to follow in the adjudication of cases for re-rating is that of "manication of cases for re-rating is that of "mani-fest injustice" in the original or former rating. NOT STRICTLY FOLLOWED.

But an inspection of the accompanying ex-nibits will, we think, convince you, as the examination of the papers necessary in the pre-paration of the same has convinced us, that the theory or principle above mentioned has not been followed as a rule. Though the action on the face of the briefs by the medical division, where the responsibility seems to have be placed, assigns, as a rule, no reason for the r ratings as made—that is, does not set forth th placed, assigns, as a rule, no reason for the reratings as made—that is, does not set forth that
"manifest injustice" has been done, or that
mistake or palpable error was committed in
former ratings. It seems manifest, whatever
the reason was theoretically, that practically
and, in fact the action in a large majority of
the cases, was the result of mere difference of
opinion from that which governed the original
or former adjudication.

It was the opinion of to-day, overturning
that of 10 or 20 years ago on the weight of evidence and, in many cases, on evidence which,
properly considered and weighed, would, under existing law, rules and regulations, be
found inadequate were the cases now properly
open for adjudication of the weight of evidence.

Several exhibits attached to the report are cited and analyzed as illustrative of what is here meant, and the methods generally pur sued in re-rating cases. Two cases re-rated prior to Mr. Tanner's taking effice are cited as illustrative of the methods which then prevailed. Of these cases the report says: MUCH THE SAME WAY.

It becomes apparent that, so far as any rule of action prevailed, there was not, generally speaking, a wide difference between the princi-ples which governed re-ratings in December, 1888, and those which governed in May, 1889.

The cases which are analyzed and cited in the report are in all important particulars substantially of the same general character as those cited in Secretary Noble's letter to Commissioner Tanner, dated July 24 last, and already published. The report con-

flact the controlling principle in the majority of the re-rated cases, however much it may be of the re-rated cases, nowever much it may be urged to the contrary.

The adjudications, in most cases, have been based on mere difference of opinion, and the judgments have been made, as a rule without even the reasons for those differences of opinion appearing.

THE CASES OF EMPLOYES.

Of the "employe" cases the report says: It may be said generally in regard to the em-ploye cases, that they are like many others which we have examined, and to which, in the which we have examined, and to which, in the adjudication for re-rating, the rule "palpable error" or "manifest injustice" in former ratings seems to have been utterly ignored and lost sight of. They have almost without exception been re-adjusted on mere opinion, the judgment of to-day annulling and setting uside that deliberately rendered years ago, and against which until recently no protest had ever been made by the pensioners. nade by the pensioners.

The board in conclusion says that: The board in conclusion says that:

While the rule purports to be that which calls for the correction of a palpable error by reason of which manifest injustice has been done, such rule has not, as matter of fact, been followed in any proper sense or use of the term "palpable error" or manifest injustice," the actual practice being the re-rating of pensions on the judgment to-day against that of years ago, when the claims were deliberately and officially adjudicated.

AGAINET THE LAW.

AGAINST THE LAW.

The practice of rerating pensions in cases the papers in which do not disclose an error in the original or former adjudication which is patent, manifest and palpable, is violative of the spirit if not the letter of the law. The prac-

the spirit if not the letter of the law. The practice of taking cases out of their order and making them 48-hour cases, that is, direct them to be finally adjudicated within 48 hours, is specially mischievous.

The decisions of the department are not always followed by the Pension Office as they should be in points of law and practice. As a result of the investigation the board has made a number of recommendations with a view to the correction of errors which have crept into the practice through ix methods which are found to prevail in the Pension Office.

HE ALWAYS DISLIKED TRUSTS. President Roberts Thinks There Should B No Combine in Traffic.

SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, October 20 .- President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. having returned home on Saturday night from the directors' annual inspection of the road, said to-day: "Everywhere we found that business is in a favorable condition and the prospects good. Indeed, the outlook is so tempting that I fear it may induce overspeculation and bad results."
"Did anything come under your observa-

tion which led you in your speech at Pitts-burg to refer adversely to railroad pools "No, I never did believe in them, and I

hands of trusts, than the body when the cir-culation of the blood is imperfect."

President Roberts denied that there was any truth in the report that the Pennsylva-nia had entered into a traffic agreement with the St. Paul and Duluth.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN. An Officer Puts a Sudden Stop to a Boy's Throwing of Stones.

Sr. Louis, October 20 .- At an early hour this morning Andrew Getchenser, aged 17 years, was shot and instantly killed by Officer Robert McCormick, of the Central district. Young Getcheuser and several companions attempted to force their way into a dance without paying and were ejected. They then commenced throwing stones and the officer attempted to stop the trouble.

He was hit in the face with a rock and

THE CHINK OF MONEY Made Joseph Hillman Murder an Old Pack Peddler While Asleep.

A CRIME CAUSED BY CUPIDITY Only \$11 20 the Price of the Lives of Two

New Jersey Men. THE MURDERER CONFESSES TO A PRIEND

He Sava He Pounded His Poor Old Victim's Head in With a Hatchet.

A condemned New Jersey murderer tells how he killed an old peddler who stopped over night at his house frequently and only gave him 35 cents' worth of goods for each night's lodging. All the money he secured for his crime was \$11 20.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WOODBURY, N. J., October 20 .- Joseph M. Hillman, found guilty by the jury of Gloucester county of the murder of Peddler Herman Seidemann, has confessed his guilt to more than one person, including several who are near and dear to him. He is to be hanged on November 13. Hillman has, in addition to his true recital of the coldblooded murder, made many half-way confessions, in which he has sought to implicate

The actual story of the crime, as told by Hillman to James Jackson and others, is now for the first time made public. Jackson is an inmate of the Woodbury jail, where the murderer is confined, and occupies the cell adjoining that of Hillman. He s a member of the New York City bar, and is highly connected in the metropolis. Drink has brought him to the New Jersey jail, he having been committed as a va-

GAINED HIS CONFIDENCE. Jackson is an assumed name. He is well educated, intelligent and refined when kept away from liquor. Under the rules of the jail, as a well-behaved, tractable prisoner, Jackson has been given the freedom of the corridors, and has had many talks with Hillman before the death watch was placed over him, after the conviction. They became intimate, and Hillman gave to Jackson his free and full confidence. to Jackson his free and full confidence.

The old peddler, Seidemann, said Hillman, had been in the habit of stopping over night with him during his periodical trips through West Jersey, and he then continued: "Seidmann only gave me about 35 cents' worth of his goods for a night's lodging. The last time he came to my house was on the day of the Wood sale, last November. I met David McGill that day, who was at the sale, and he asked me who Seidemann was when he saw him at the Seidemann was, when he saw him at the house. I told him

HE WAS A PEDDLER who came to my house, and I asked Me-Gill what he thought it was worth to stay at my house all night. H said \$1 was little enough. I told McGill I thought so too, and that it would be the last night too, and that it would be the last night Seidemann would stay at my house. I tung around till the Wood sale was over, and when I got home Seidemann was still there. He had a big pack with him, and took supper with us. Seidemann told me he intended staying all night, and wanted to get up early, as he had a long tramp to make the next day. I made him a bed on the floor of the downstairs.

went to bed. I laid there thinking about that big pack, and how Seidemann had rattled money in his pockets before I went up-stairs. I couldu't sleep thinking about the thing, and about 11 o'clock I got up and put on my pants and SNEAKED DOWNSTAIRS

without waking up my wife. When I got down there Seidemann was sound asleep, with his clothes on, in the corner. I picked up a hatchet from near the fireplace, and went over to Seldemann, and struck him on the head with the hatchet over the eye, and he never moved. I hit him twice more on the head to make sure of it, and he was

dead.

"After killing him I went through his pockets and got \$11 20. I then wanted to get rid of the body, and thought of the mill pond. I took him by the heels and dragged him out of the door to the road, and down the road across the first bridge to the second one that crosses the creek. I dumped the body into the creek, and then went and opened the flood gates. The water washed m down to the swamp. I shut the gates and went back home.'

AFTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS A Box of Hidden Treasure Falls Into the Hands of Strangers.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. OTTAWA, October 20 .- About a century ago a rakish-looking schooner bore down to Mace's Bay, which strikes in from the Bay of Fundy, on the New Brunswick coast. After some maneuvering she ran into the bay and came to anchor. A boat was lowered, and with muffled oars the men pulled for the shore. The moon peeped through the clouds sufficiently bright to throw light upon the whole proceedings.
The men dug a hole and buried their treasure. The bearings were taken, and the boat again headed for the vessel, which was soon running out of the bay with a stiff breeze after her. The men who were engaged in this business have all long since been placed under the ground, and the whereabouts of the treasure has been kept a secret until re-cently the chart locating the treasure found its way into curious hands, who determined to investigate.

one year ago went to the spot, dug up the long-hidden box, and returned it to its hid-ing place. They admit finding the treasure, in evidence of which it is said that one of the men has begun the erection of a fine dwelling near St. Stephens. They refuse to divulge their secret or make any explana-

WOMEN TO HAVE A CLUB. The Latchkey to be Carried by 500 Mem bers of the Pair Sex.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, October 20 .- A club for women is about to be established in West Ninth street. The intention is to make it in all respects like a man's club. It is to have a restaurant and bedrooms for the benefit of country members; in fact, its chief patronage is expected to come from the latter. The dues are to be \$10 a year, and a membership of 500 is expected. Among the ladies interested in the success of the undertaking is Mrs. Pierpent Morgan,

THE JURY ALMOST COMPLETED. Testimony in the Great Cropin Trial to Taken on Tuesday.

CHICAGO, October 20 .- State's Attorney Longenecker to-night expressed the opinion that the Cronin jury will be completed to-morrow. His idea is that Messrs. Bryan and Bontecotur, who were tendered by each side yesterday, will be sworn in with some new talesmen to be examined to-morrow, and the four vacancies thus be filled.

Should this be done the State's Attorney thinks the taking of testimony will begin promptly Tuesday morning.

REED AND M'KINLEY THE TABLES TURNED.

Canadian Boodler Flees to New York-Accompanied in His Flight by a Highly Now the Two Most Prominent Candi-Connected Married Woman dates for Speaker of the House.

THE MAINE MAN HAS THE CALL

With the Probability of Ohio's Favorite Son Leading His Party

AS SUCCESSOR TO MILLS OF TEXAS.

Candidates.

Toronto, away up in social, religious and commercial circles. A few months ago he A Scheme Afoot to Freeze Out the Numerous Mir

commercial circles. A few months ago he was engaged to take charge of the United States Protective Bureau at Montreal. He had not held the place long before he began drinking heavily, and an investigation of his affairs showed that he had, in order to relieve himself of temporary embarrassment, committed several forgeries. He blamed all his trouble to the turt and the fascinating influences of wine and women. It is now thought that the Speakership contest has narrowed down to a fight be ween two men, Reed and McKinley, with the probability of the former being selected on the first ballot. McKinley might then be chairman of the Ways and Means Com-

Ing his business in a very bad condition. He was traced to Kingston, where he was joined by a young and highly connected married woman belonging to one of the best families in London, Ont. They registered at the Kingston Hotel as R. T. Williams and PERCHAL THE EGHAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, October 20.-There are bout 50 members of the House in the city now, preparing in one way or another for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, which will convene the first Monday in Dewife. The general manager of the concern by which he was employed in Montreal got on to his trail, but arrived in Kingston five minutes after the couple had taken the boat cember. Even now the Speakership is the chief topic of gossip, and for two weeks minutes after the couple had taken the boat for Clayton, N. Y.

They have now been located in New York, and if caught, Withrow will be extradicted and brought back to Canada on a charge of forgery, an extradictable offense. The husband of the young married lady who accompanied him to New York says she may go, as he is done with her foreyer. previous to the day of meeting the canvass will be almost as hot as that which attends national convention for the nomination of andidates for President and Vice Presi-

Nobody here can forget the scenes of the nemorable contest between the two factions of the Democracy for the control of the House by the election of Speaker in 1883, when Randall was for the first time re-pudiated by his party in Congress. Carlisle elected, and a policy initiated in the House on the tariff question which did little harm until the Democrats gained possession of the Presidency, and which then wrecked that party at the end of a single administration.

A BITTER FIGHT.

It is expected that a fight of nearly equal bitterness will attend the election of the next Speaker, on account not only of the strong personal influence of each of the candidates, but also on account of the disagreement of members of the Republican party in various sections of the country in regard to what constitutes a fair tariff. The Southern Republicans are in favor of one kind of tariff, the Western Republicans of another, those of such States as Ohto, Pennsylvania and West Virginia another, while the New England States have an element of theoretical free traders and low tariff advocates like Prof. Elliott, who are probably in favor of a more conservative tariff than either the Southern or Western economists.

These are the sectional influences which bother all the Congressmen here in their attempts to figure out the situation in regard to the Speakership, and they are the influences that are only now beginning to make themselves felt as the assembling of Congress comes close to hand.

ALL PREACHING ALIKE. A BITTER FIGHT.

ALL PREACHING ALIKE. So far as the individual opinions of the

so, he would find these men to be in every particular, except the mere accident of posi-tion, his equals, and he would be compelled to admit that they were so, and not wild fanatics, as the officials term them." ANTHRACITE COAL VERY CHEAP. The Summer Schedule of Prices Likely Prevail Through the Year. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

bidding of any one great interest "trust." POTTSVILLE, October 20 .- Very lov prices for anthracite coal, and decreased One of the curious phases of the situation wages for the miners, is the situation in the which crops out on every side in this con-nection is that conservative elements every-where fear that McKinley would be devoted coal basins for the rest of the year. It is almost impossible to sell ordinary sizes of coal at any price. In previous years there was always an advance of 10 per cent made to the highest kind of protection for a few special industries, without considering closely the interest of the masses. Many of the Western men, therefore, who are here and who have been here recently, have exin the autumn and another advance when winter set in, but this year is a notable exception. The summer schedule of prices still prevails, and in all probability will still prevails, and in all probability will continue for the rest of the year.

The quantity of coal at Tidewater has accumulated since the last report. The October production may fall short 700,000 tons, all told, as compared with last year. The total falling off for the business year may reach 3,000,000 tons, representing a drop from 38,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons. pressed a decided opposition to McK and a surprising friendship for Reed.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT. Earlier in the discussion of the question it was asserted on every hand that the whole West and Southwest, with their abounding agricultural interests, would insist on a Western man. This sentiment has greatly hanged, and most probably for the reason that there is a growing teeling that the con-test will narrow down to Reed and McKin-ley, and that of the two they would prefer Reed. Another reason may be a tendency to drift to the candidate hought to be the trongest and most likely to win. Recent developments in the canvass among the great Republican delegations of New York and Pennsylvania, in Congress, showing them to be practically unanimous for Reed, has undoubtedly had the effect to bring many to the support of that leader who were formerly

REED ON FIRST BALLOT. It is the private opinion of three-fourths of the Congressmen in town that Reed will be nominated on the first formal ballot. It is probable that several States or sections may cast complimentary ballots for "favor-ite sous," for one or two calls of the roll, like General Henderson, of Iowa, who is training for the Senate, and Houk, of Tennessee, and Brower, of North Carolina, who want to control some votes temporarily, partly for the sake of notoriety and partly add to their influence in securing pla for constituents on the official rolls of the

These believers in the certain success of Reed are also already persuaded that other candidates for the Speakership, recognizing the certainty of Reed's election, are merely engaged in a struggle for account place, which naturally brings with it the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means and the leadership of the majority in the House. This is in the House. This is SCARCELY SECOND

in importance to the Speakership itself, and it is assumed that the Speaker, in making up his committees, will confer this honor on the opposing candidate who, next to himself, controlled the strongest following.

It is even asserted that Reed and his friends are already fixing a deal with one of the other candidates by which they will con-trol both positions and bring in their favor-ite for second place, neck and neck with the winner, that there may be no question as to who will aid the Speaker as the leader on the floor. It is only in this way that the

Congressman Turner in Favor of a Bount to Save \$32,000,000.

WASHINGTON, October 20 .- Congress nan E. J. Turner, of Kansas, who favors the Senate tariff bill, with one exception, makes a point on that exception. In an interview

CHANGED HIS CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Leavitt Leaves the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Reformed Episcopalians - His Reasons for the Change at

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCELS NEW YORK, October 20 .- There was a that body, announced his parting from the communion with which he had so long

Potter recently.

In his sermon Dr. Leavitt said that some public expression of the reasons which led him to take the important step he had taken were fitting, in view of his service of more than a quarter of a century as a Protestant Episcopal minister. "Let me put in one sentence," he said, "the result of my long struggle and study. I believe the Anglican communion to be a mixture of political compromises and irreconcilable contradictions. I turn to the calendar of the English prayer book, and I see that January 30 commemorates Charles the Martyr King of England, and May 29 commemorates Charles, the royal trifler, who polluted the thought, polluted the literature, polluted the court, polluted almost everything in England in his time. In the old prayer book a clergyman is called a minister; now a minister is called a priest. "Tradition has come to overbalance Scripture. The Scriptures contain all things which are necessary to salvation—that's what the articles of the church asy—yet the Episcopal Church is coming to think more of tradition than of the Scriptures to-day. In the New Testament the word priest is used to designate a very different thing than a minister. It may be thought a small matter, but ritualism roots itself in this word priest. I renounce it forever; no man shall ever give me that title again. I enter the brotherhood of Protestant ministers."

REAL ROMANCE IN LIPE.

So far as the individual opinions of the candidates are to be considered, they are all of about one color. Each is on record with speeches for the highest kind of high tariff, but the differing Republicans of the different sections do not look upon this as extremely important. They want the man whom they can most result control, and be is the one whom they think will be diplomatic enough to trest all sections fairly in his parliamentary control of the House, and who will not be silently at the beck and bidding of any one great interest or

disposed to go to Burrows, or Cannon or Henderson. They want to cast their lot with the winning man, that they may get chair-manships or good positions on committees.

These believers in the certain success of

strong combination of forces can be brotabout which will be highly desirable view of the meager majority of the Republi-

BIG POSSIBILITIES IN SUGAR. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1

a point on that exception. In an interview with your correspondent, he says:

I represent the Kansas idea of a bounty of 2 cents per pound on the sugar produced in this country. It will eventually cheapen the production of sugar, break up the Sugar Trust, and save over \$30,000.000 annually to the consumers. It was established in the tariff debates in Congress that the United States collects \$28,000,000 annually in duties on sugar, which of course, comes out of the pockets of the people. To put sugar on the free list and pay the home manufacturers a bounty of 2 cents a pound would cost but \$6,000,000 annually. The

industry would be as well protected, and I maintain that, as a business proposition, it is ridiculous to compel the public to contribute \$28,000,000 per annum to accomplish a purpose that can be as well carried out by an expenditure of \$6,000,000.

The latest results justify that belief. Kansas and Texas are capable of producing as immense amount of sorghum. Each tou of cane will yield 118 pounds of sugar and 17% gallons of syrup. From seven to ten tous of cane can be raised on an acre of ground. If it is not worth while to develop an industry with such great possibilities it would seem to be useless to try to build up any other enterprise by affording it legislative protection.

I do not believe that the Senate would willingly recede from the position it has taken on the sugar question. But legislation is generally effected by compromises, and I am hopeful that we can carry our point if the merits of the case are once fully understood.

This Time.

good deal more than the usual attendance, to-day, at the morning services in the First Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street. Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, for more than 40 years a elergyman of the Protestant Episcopul Church, and a man of wide reputation in been connected, and his accession to the Re-formed Episcopal Church. Dr. Leavitt's letter of resignation was sent to Bishop Potter recently.
In his sermon Dr. Leavitt said that some

Young Doctor Married to an Unknow

Young Lady in Germany. DUBUQUE, IOWA, October 20 .- About our months ago a music teacher named Kleine, of this city, went to Germany and

lady, nor had he ever heard of her prior to seeing her photo. He asked for a letter of introduction to her, and mausging his business so he could safely leave it, he departed for Germany to visit the unknown object of his affections, bringing with him the credentials procured in Dubuque. He met the young lady a few days ago, and word has just reached this city that the couple were married in Dresden last week.

Here is a real romance, no fiction being necessary to give it an interesting flavor. Dr. Menges is one of our leading physicians. He has long been considered a "good catch," as the saying goes, and a few years ago was sued for breach of promise by an interesting girl, whose desire to wed him overcame her reason. No case was made out against him, and his social standing was in no way affected. The news of his strange infatuation and sudden marriage is the principal

tion and sudden marriage is the principal topic in Dubuque social circles.

THE LARGEST POTLATCH OF ALL Captain Jim Will Make His One Hundredth

OTTAWA, October 20.—The Governmen here have been advised that great prepara-tions are being made among the ludian tribes of British Columbia for the largest "potlatch," or "give away feast," that has ever been held on the Pacific coast, which is to come off on the Northern extremity of Vancouver Island, near Ft. Rupert, on Christmas Day. The potlatch will given by Captain Jim, an aged Indian chief known from one end of the province to the other. The articles to he lent will comprise 6,600 blankets, 800 pairs of silver bracelets (Indian make), 40 large canoes, and muck-a-muck galore, in all valued at \$10,000. For this \$10,000 Captain Image constant will

all valued at \$10,000. For this \$10,000 Captain Jim, according to native custom, will receive within two years \$20,000. The potlatch will embrace 19 tribes residing between Qualicum and Ft. Rupert.

This will make the one hundredth potlatch Captain Jim has given, and he now intends to eclipse all former efforts in that line. The centurien hero of the potlatch is about 65 years of age, of fine physique, and speaks English with remarkable fluency.

DRIVEN ABOUT BY A GALE.

Echoes of the Storm That Lately Swep Over the Ocean. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, October 20 .- A big fleet of

sailing craft which had been quarantined by the northerly gale, got in to-day. The logs of all told stories of rough usage by wind and seas. The bark Osman Pasha, 82 days from Port Louis, had a three days' fight with a hurricane, and lost her foretopfight with a hurricane, and lost her foretopmast and several sails, and stove a boat.
The bark Holmsdale, from Colombo, got the
fury of the storm off Hatteras on Wednesday. Her bulwarks and rails were crushed
in by big seas, and all her cabin skylights
were smashed.

The auxiliary screw schooner Louis
Buchi, with a cargo of hard pine from
Jacksonville, met it on Tuesday. The ship
David Crockett, 54 days from Hamburg,
was within sight of harbor Monday when
she met the gale and was driven down to
Cape Charles.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Postmaster General Wanamaker Not to Leave His Philadelphia Church.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, October 20 .- Postmar General Wanamaker was at Bethany Church

General Wanamaker was at Bethany Church as usual to-day, and was in charge of the class of which he has so long been the teacher. When asked if he would continue to attend the church he replied:

"Certainly: I have no idea of giving up my class, and I will be here every Sunday, as I have always been. The repert that I would give up my class had no foundation whatever."

FEATH OHERNEST An Attractive Co. dian Grass Widow

REE CENTS

Captures a British Veteran.

THEY TRAVEL ALL OVER EUROPE. And When They Return She Owns Half of

the Soldier's Property.

THE COLONEL TIRES OF HIS CHARMER,

And Sues Her to Recover His Real Estate, Maney and Debentures.

An attractive grass widow succeeds in getting an ex-British army colonel to squander about half his fortune on her during a trip they took to Europe. A suit has been brought against her for frand, which, however, is likely to be compromi-ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

OLTAWA, ONT., October 20 .- The adventures of Colonel James F. Mulligan, form-erly an officer in the British army, with the attractive grass widow, Mrs. Patience Amelin Pass, nee Mand James, of Whitley, would, as ventilated in the court at Whitley. fill a good-sized volume. The Colonel, the hero of many battles, who has rea the allotted three score and ten, met Mrs. Pass, who had been recently separated from her husband, in Winnipeg in 1882. The fascinating influences of the charming grass

fascinating influences of the charming grass widow were successfully set to work, and she soon persuaded the Colonel to take her for a trip through Europe.

They stopped for a time at Liverpool, after doing up the continent, when the Colonel invested some of his wealth in real estate property. The two made a covenant in effect that Mrs. Pass should act as house-keeper for the old veteran, whose junior she was by some 35 years, and assume the name of Mulligan, in consideration of \$1,600 a year. The commercially united couple returned to Toronto, where they MOVED IN THE BEST SOCIETY.

having started the report that they had been married while abroad. They left Toronto and settled in Ottawa, only, however, to disagree, and bring their long intimacy together to a separation.

The charming widow had not been idle in taking advantage of the opportunities offering to secure herself a competency out of the old colonel's hoard, in case, as she puts it, he might "go back on her." While they were living together the Colonel deeded her property in Liverpool valued at \$8,000, and a tract of land in Manitoba valued at \$5,000, in addition to which she managed to secure, in cash and debentures, \$5,000 more out of the old man's purse.

man's purse.

The Colonel having tired of his you angel, who had on more than one occasion aroused the spirit of the green-eyed mouster in the warrior's breast, entered an action against her a few days ago for the recovery of his property and money, which he alleged had been

above effect, the defendant, howevering that her salary was \$2,000 a that the property she obtained Colonel was for services render

fendant, who also receives \$1,750 in cash from the Colonel. All other property in dispute reverts to the Colonel, all charges of fraud and impropriety being withdrawn on both sides."

It is rumored that a reconciliation has been effected between the Colonel and his fair companion, and that in consideration of his consenting to make her his sole heir to his property they are soon to be married.

A BOY MURDERER INDICTED.

Wesley Elkins, Aged 11. Confesses to Killing Both His Parents.

SPECIAL TRESCRAM TO THE MERCATUR.

DUBUGER, IA., October 20.—The Distriet Court of Clayton county, has adjourned. The Grand Jury returned an

journed. The Grand Jury returned an indictment against Wesley Elkins, the Hyear-old boy who cruelly murdered his parents last July, five miles northeast of Edgewood. There was no evidence against him excepting his own statement, in writing, under his signature, which is as I was sleeping at the born, and I wanted to get away from home. I had rin away from home a number of times, but they brought me back. I thought I would kill them, so I want up to the house. Nobody helped me in any way, nor told me to kill them.

A COW ON THE TRACK The Cause of a Serious Wreck on the

Northern Pacific Rallread.

PORTLAND, ORE., October 20.—A passenger train on the Northern Pacific Rallroad was derailed to-day near Hunters, 40 miles from Portland. The engine Jumped the track, went down an embankment and capaized. James Nolan, fireman, was fearfully scalded and soon after died. The cargineer, Jones, was also badly injured and will probably die. Several cars were badly smashed.

There were about 200 passenges on board. Northern Pacific Railroad.

smushed.

There were about 200 passengers on board, but all escaped with nothing more serious than a good shake-up. The accident was caused by a cow getting on the track.

TWO PISHERMEN DROWNED.

The Disaster Which Overtook a Little Party on Lake Supertor.
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., October 20.—On Thursday three men, Frank Depreys, J. Paul Mark and another known as "Curly," left Peninsula harbor, 90 miles cast of here, on the north shore of Lake Superior, for Port Caldwell in a fishing smack. When a short distance out they were overtaken by a storm and the boat was

A The disaster was noticed by residents of the village and a boat went to the resone and saved J. Paul Mark, but the other two had gone down. The bodies were recov-

TALMAGE'S NEW TABERNACUE

An Eligible Site Purchased at a Cost Statut to be \$125,000. NEW YORK, October 20 .- Rev. Dr. Talmage announced to his congregation in Brooklyn to-night that the Board of Trustees of the courch had purchased last week the property, 150 by 290 fest, on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avenue, on which to erect a new tabornacie to replace

the burned one.

It is understood that the price paid was 12 the neighborhood of \$125,000. Dr. Talmage also stated that he would personally break ground for the church on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

A Missouri Village Destroyed by Fire. MARSHFIELD, Mo., October 20.—The lit-tile village of Curtiss, containing between 300 and 500 inhabitants, on the line of the Central Railroad, north of here, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss is at lenst \$100,000.

the question of re-rating, the office was and had been since March 23, 1886, operating in accordance with a decision rendered on that date by the Hon. George A. Jenks, been reissued for the purpose of changing the officer.